

TYR

1. The cities fell often under tyrannies, which spring naturally out of popular governments, Temple.
2. Unrefracted and cruel power. Boundless intemperance In nature is a tyranny; it hath been Th'untimely emptying of the happy throne, And fall of many kings. Shakespeare.
3. Cruel government; rigorous command. Bleed, bleed, poor country! Great tyranny lay thou thy basis sure, For goodness dares not check thee. Shakespeare. Suspicious dispose kings to tyranny, and husbands to jealousy. Bacon.
4. Severity; rigour; inclemency. God in judgment just, Subjects him from without to violent lords; Who oft as undeservedly intral His outward freedom; tyranny must be. Milton.
5. Severity; rigour; inclemency. The tyranny o' the open night's too rough For nature to endure. Shakespeare's King Lear.

TYRANT. *n. f.* [τῑραννῶς; tyrannus, Latin.] Rowland contends that this word, with the correspondent Greek and Latin, is derived from *tir*, Welch and Erse, land, and *rbanner*, Welch, to share, *q. d.* *tirbanner*, a sharer, or divider of and among his vassals.]



TYR

1. An absolute monarch governing imperiously. Temple.
2. A cruel despotick and severe master; an oppressor. Love to a yielding heart is a king, but to a resisting is a tyrant. Sidney, *b. i.*
3. I would not be the villain that thou think'st, For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp, And the rich east to boot. Shakespeare's Macbeth.
4. Dissembling courtesy! how fine this tyrant Can tickle where she wounds! Shakespeare, Cymb.
5. The house of woe, and dungeon of our tyrant. Milton.
6. Consider those grand agents and lieutenants of the devil, by whom he scourges and plagues the world under him, to wit, tyrants; and was there ever any tyrant who was not also false and perfidious! South's Sermons.
7. Thou mean'st to kill a tyrant, not a king. Dryden.
8. When tyrant custom had not shackl'd man, But free to follow nature was the mode. Thomson.
9. TYRE. *n. f.* [Properly *tire*.] See TIRE.
10. I have seen her beset and bedecked all over with emeralds and pearls, ranged in rows about the tyre of her head. Hakewill on Providence.
11. TYRO. *n. f.* [Properly *tiro*, as in the Latin.] One yet not master of his art; one in his rudiments.
12. There stands a structure on a rising hill, Where tyre's take their freedom out to kill. Garth's Diss.

VAC

- V**, Has two powers, expressed in modern English by two characters, *V* consonant and *U* vowel, which ought to be considered as two letters; but as they were long confounded while the two uses were annexed to one form, the old custom still continues to be followed.
- U*, the vowel, has two sounds; one clear, expressed at other times by *eu*, as *obtus*; the other close, and approaching to the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, as *obtus*.
- V*, the consonant, has a sound nearly approaching to those of *b* and *f*. With *b* it is by the Spaniards and Gascons always confounded, and in the Runick alphabet is expressed by the same character with *f*, distinguished only by a diacritical point. Its sound in English is uniform. It is never mute.
- VACANCY. *n. f.* [from *vacant*.]
1. Empty space; vacuity. How is't That thus you bend your eye on vacancy, And with th'incorporal air do hold discourse? Sh. Hamlet.
 2. Chasm; space unfill'd. The reader finds a wide vacancy, and knows not how to transport his thoughts to the next particular, for want of some connecting idea. Watts's Logic.
 3. [Vacancy, Fr.] State of a post or employment when it is un-supplied. In the vacancy of a bishop, the guardian of the spiritualities was summon'd to parliament in the bishop's room. Ayliffe.
 4. [Vacancies, Fr.] Time of leisure; relaxation; intermission; time unengaged. If, sometimes, each other's eyes we meet, Those little vacancies from toil are sweet. Dryd. St. of In.
 5. The daily intervals of time and vacancies from necessary labour, together with the one day in seven in the christian world, allow sufficient time. Watts.
 6. Littlefness; emptiness of thought. When alone, or in company, they sit still without doing any thing, I like it worse; for all dispositions to idleness or vacancy, even before they are habits, are dangerous. Walton.
 7. VACANT. *adj.* [vacant, Fr. *vacans*, Latin.] 1. Empty; unfill'd; void. Why should the air so impetuously rush into the cavity of the receiver, if there were before no vacant room to receive it. Boyle's Works.
 8. A better race to bring into their vacant room. Milton.
 9. Free; unencumbered; uncrowded. Religion is the interest of all; but philosophy of those only that are at leisure, and vacant from the affairs of the world. More's Divine Dialogues.
 10. A very little part of our life is so vacant from uneasiness, as to leave us free to the attraction of remoter good. Locke.
 11. Not filled by an incumbent, or possessor. Left the fiend invade vacant possession. Milton.
 12. Others when they allowed the throne vacant, thought the succession should immediately go to the next heir. Swift.
 13. Being at leisure; disengaged. They which have the government, scatter the army abroad, and place them in villages to take their victuals of them, at such vacant times as they lie not in camp. Spenser.
 14. Sir John Berkley was the more vacant for that service, by the reduction of Barnstable. Clarendon.
 15. The memory relieves the mind in her vacant moments, and prevents any chains of thought, by ideas of what is past. Addison.
 16. Thoughtless; empty of thought; not busy. The wretched slave, Who, with a body fill'd, and vacant mind, Gets him to rest, cramm'd with distrefsul bread. Shakef.
 17. The duke had a pleasant and vacant face, proceeding from a singular assurance in his temper. Watton's Buck.
 18. Some vain amusement of a vacant soul. To VACATE. *v. a.* [vacare, Latin.] 1. To annul; to make void; to make of no authority.

V.

VAG

- That after-act vacating the authority of the precedent, tells the world that some remorse touched even Strafford's most implacable enemies. K. Charles.
2. To make vacant; to quit possession of.
 3. To defeat; to put an end to. He vacates my revenge; For while he trusts me, 'twere so base a part To fawn, and yet betray. Dryden.
- VACATION. *n. f.* [vacation, Fr. *vacatio*, Latin.] 1. Intermision of juridical proceedings, or any other stated employments; recess of courts or senates. Vacation is all that time which passes between term and term, at London. Cowel.- 2. As these clerks want not their full task of labour during the open term, so there is for them whereupon to be occupied in the vacation only. Bacon Off. of Alienat.
- 3. Leisure; freedom from trouble or perplexity. Benefit of peace, quiet, and vacation for piety, have rendered it necessary in every christian commonwealth, by laws to secure propriety. Hammond's Fundamentals.
- 4. VACCARY. *n. f.* [vacca, Latin.] a cow-house; a cow-pasture. Bailey.
- 5. VACILLANCY. *n. f.* [vacillans, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillant*, Fr.] A state of wavering; fluctuation; inconstancy. Not much in use. I deny that all mutability implies imperfection, though some does, as that vacillancy in human souls, and such mutations as are found in corporeal matter. More's Divine Dialogues.
- 6. VACILLATION. *n. f.* [vacillatio, from *vacillo*, Lat. *vacillation*, Fr.] The act or state of reeling or staggering. The muscles keep the body upright, and prevent its falling, by readily assenting against every vacillation. Derham.
- 7. VACUITY. *n. f.* [from *vacuum*.] A philosopher that holds a vacuum: opposed to a plenist. Those spaces, which the vacuists would have to be empty, because they are manifestly devoid of air, the plenists do not prove replenished with subtle matter. Boyle.
- 8. VACUATION. *n. f.* [vacuus, Latin.] The act of emptying. Diet.
- 9. VACUITY. *n. f.* [vacuitas, from *vacuus*, Lat. *vacuit*, Fr.] 1. Emptiness; State of being unfill'd. Hunger is such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment. Arbuthnot.
- 2. Space unfill'd; space unoccupied. In filling up vacancies, turning out shadows and ceremonies, by explicit prescription of substantial duties, which those shadows did obscurely represent. Hammond's Fund.
- 3. He, that seat soon failing, meets A vast vacuity. Milton.
- 4. Body and space are quite different things, and a vacuity is interspersed among the particles of matter. Bentley.
- 5. God, who alone can answer all our longings, and fill every vacuity of our soul, should intirely possess our heart. Rogers.
- 6. 3. Inanity; want of reality. The soul is seen, like other things, in the mirror of its effects: but if they'll run behind the glass to catch at it, their expectations will meet with vacuity and emptiness. Glanv.
- 7. VACUOUS. *adj.* [vacuus, Lat. *vacuus*, Fr.] Empty; unfill'd. Boundless the deep, because I AM who fill Infinitude: nor vacuum the space. Milton's Par. Lost.
- 8. VACUUM. *n. f.* [Latin.] Space unoccupied by matter. Our enquiries about vacuum, or space and atoms, will shew us some good practical lessons. Watts.
- 9. To VADE. *v. n.* [vado, Latin.] To vanish; to pass away. Spenser. A word useful in poetry, but not received. Be ever gloried here thy sovereign name, That thou may'st smile on all which thou hast made; Whose frown alone can shake this earthly frame, And at whose touch the hills in smok shall vade. Watton.
- 10. VAGABOND. *adj.* [vagabundus, low Latin. *vagabond*, Fr.] 1. Wandering without any settled habitation; wanting a home.